The Genus *Tigrinestola* Breuning

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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In 1905, Henry Skinner proposed the name, *Lypsimena tigrina* for a longicorn beetle which had been taken in Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona. His description, four and one-half lines long, included only superficial color features of the dorsal surface of the beetle. The following year, Charles Schaeffer, reporting on some Arizona Coleoptera, proposed the name *Estola picta* for a species which agreed in coloration with the brief description of Skinner but which could not be assigned to the genus *Lypsimena*. In 1908, he listed the Skinner species from the Huachuca Mountains as *Estola tigrina*. Subsequently, Linsley (1942) pointed out that the assignment of this species to *Estola* needed further confirmation, and in 1949, Breuning proposed the new generic name *Tigrinestola* for *L. tigrina* Skinner.

The present paper is intended to demonstrate that the genus *Tigrinestola*, as defined by Breuning, has geographical and taxonomic validity, even though it is not possible with the material presently available to characterize more than two species which might be assigned to it. The first of these, *T. tigrina* (Skinner), occurs primarily in central and southern Arizona, especially in the mountains (Fig. 1). Also, assigned to this species on the basis of samples too small to differentiate have been single examples from "Southern Texas" (Skinner, 1905)—an area in which its occurrence has not subsequently been confirmed in spite of extensive collecting—and from 5 miles south of Miraflores, Baja California (Linsley, 1942), along with a specimen from northwestern New Mexico and northwestern Sonora. Whether these samples are all properly assignable to *T. tigrina* (Skinner) remains to be determined. If so, the distributional pattern is somewhat unusual among Cerambycidae. Knull (1937) has reported rearing the species from dead branches of palo verde (*Cercidium torreanum* Sarg.), presumably from Tucson, Arizona, and Linsley, Knull and Statham (1961) recorded finding it on dead branches of Oak (*Quercus* sp.) in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona. However, most known examples have been captured at light in July and August at elevations up to 5,000 feet.

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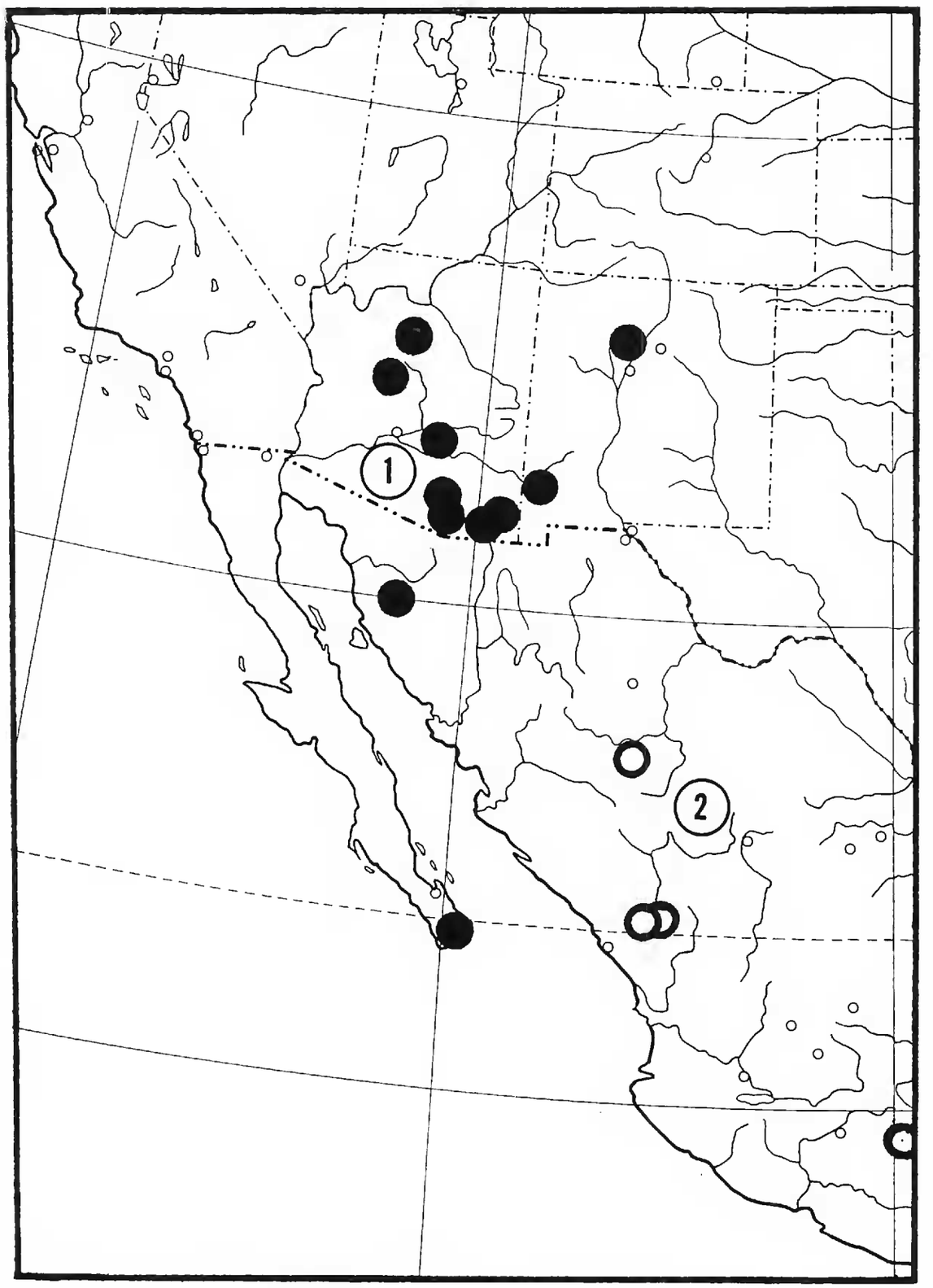

FIG. 1. Known occurrences of (1), *Tigrinestola tigrina* (Skinner), and (2), *T. howdeni* Chemsak and Linsley.

The following species, thus far known from Chihuahua, Durango, and Mexico, D.F. (Fig. 1), although superficially similar to *T. tigrina* (Skinner), differs structurally from that species.

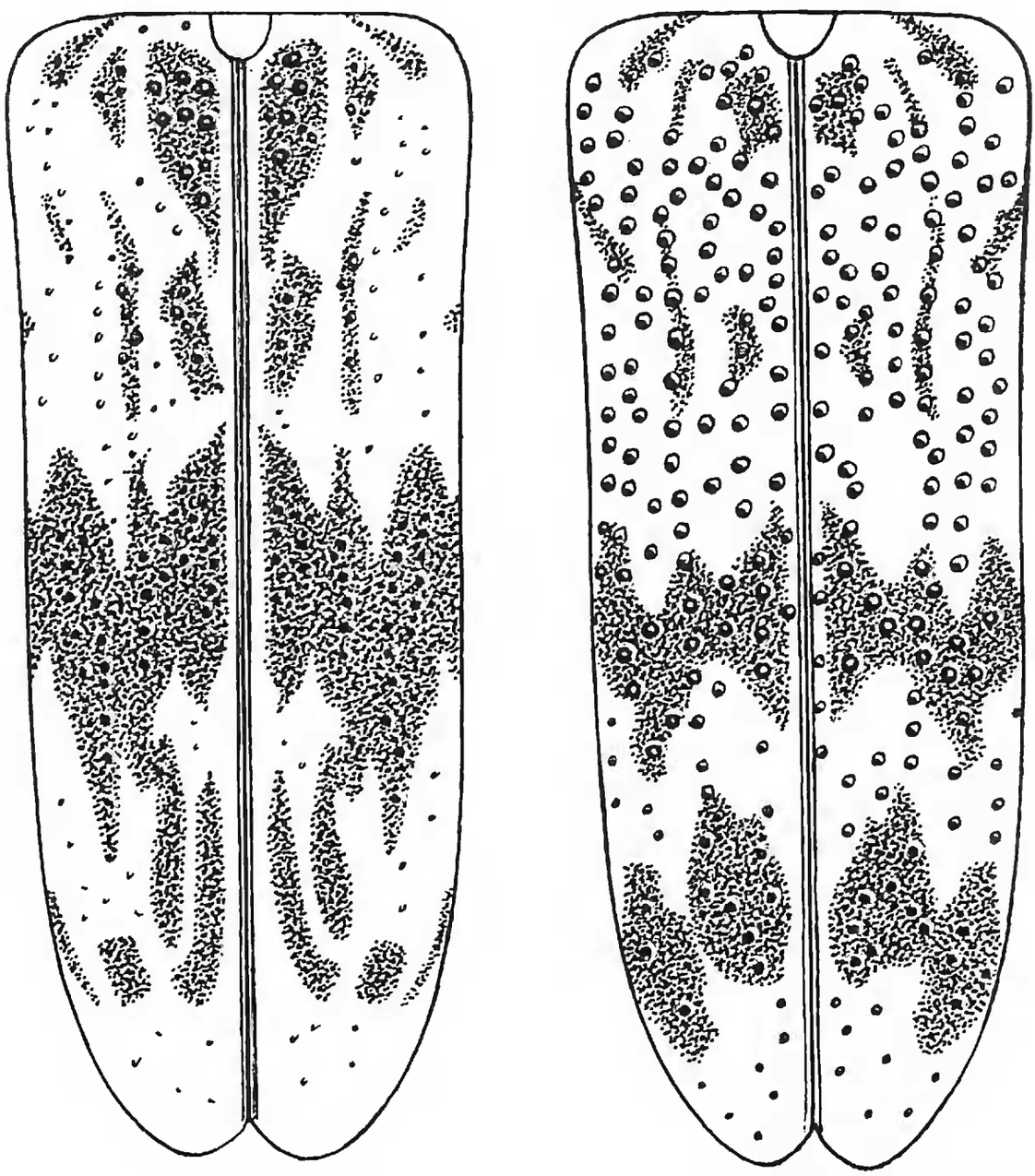

FIG. 2. Punctation and typical pattern of the elytra of: left, *Tigrinestola tigrina* (Skinner), and right, *T. howdeni* Chemsak and Linsley.

Tigrinestola howdeni Chemsak and Linsley, new species

MALE.—Form elongate, moderately robust, sides subparallel; color reddish brown to piceous; pubescence gray and dark brownish. Head minutely punctured with large punctures sparsely interspersed, punctures more numerous on vertex; pubescence dense, depressed, grayish with dark brown patches interspersed, long black erect hairs more numerous along fronto-clypeal suture and on labrum; antennae slightly longer than body, segments from third annulate with dark brown recumbent pubescence over apical halves, basal segments with a few long suberect hairs beneath, hairs diminishing in length and number apically, third segment subequal in length to scape, fourth longer than third, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length. Pronotum slightly broader across tubercles than long, lateral

tubercles broadly acute, directed slightly upward and backward; disc with two vague calluses before middle with an indistinct glabrous median line; punctures coarse, moderately dense; pubescence recumbent, grayish, with three dark spots on disc or spots enlarged to form a lyre-shaped pattern, sides with a few long erect hairs; prosternum densely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence; meso- and metasternum densely clothed with recumbent gray pubescence; margin of episternum of metathorax narrowly dark brownish. Elytra less than 2½ times as long as broad; basal half coarsely, deeply punctured, punctures well separated and becoming finer and sparser toward apex, not obscured by pubescence; pubescence dense, recumbent, grayish, with dark brown longitudinal markings present basally near suture, transversely behind middle and before apex (Fig. 2); very few longer recurved hairs present at base and apex; apices feebly truncate. Legs short, femora clavate; pubescence dense, appressed, grayish except for dark spot on club of femora, base of femora, apex and base of tibiae, and tarsi. Abdomen densely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence, sides with brown patches, middle with a few long suberect hairs; last sternite with apex broadly truncate, long erect hairs forming a brush-like patch over apical half. Length, 11 mm.

FEMALE.—Form more robust, slightly more elongate. Antennae about as long as body. Pronotum with lateral tubercle more acute. Abdomen with last sternite broadly rounded at apex, lacking the tuft of long erect hairs. Length, 12–14 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 25 MILES WEST OF HIDALGO DEL PARRAL, 6,800 FEET, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, 15 July 1964 (at black and white lights) (J. A. Chemsak and J. A. Powell); allotype (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa) from Tepalcates, 30 miles west of Durango, Durango, Mexico, 6 June 1964 (H. F. Howden); a paratype female from 10 miles west of El Salto, Durango, 5 July 1964 (H. F. Howden); and a paratype female from Mexico City, Mexico (O. W. Barrett).

This species can be separated from *T. tigrina* by the nonobscured, scattered punctures of the elytra. In *T. tigrina* the punctures are close and mostly confined to the postscutellar region and also obscured by the pubescence (Fig. 2). Additionally, *T. howdeni* has the third antennal segment subequal in length to the scape and the lateral tubercles of the pronotum are more acute.

The pattern of the elytra is very similar in the two species and variation appears to occur to the same extent.

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